DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 283 954 CE 047 585

TITLE	Nontraditional Career Awareness.
INSTITUTION	Forbes Road East Area Vocational Technical School, Monroeville, PA.
SPONS AGENCY	Pennsylvania State Dept. of Education, Harrisburg. Bureau of Vocational and Adult Education.
PUB DATE	[86]
NOTE	51p.; Document contains colored paper.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Career Awareness; *Career Education; *Females; Instructional Materials; Learning Activities; *Males; *Nontraditional Occupations; Secondary Education; *Sex Fairness; Units of Study

ABSTRACT

This packet contains materials for a three-day nontraditional career awareness unit which have been tested and evaluated by over 10,000 students and numerous counselors and other educators. Its purpose is to make students more aware of the full range of career opportunities open to male and female students. A cover page for each day lists objectives, procedures, and materials required. Student handouts, including worksheets and informative material, follow. Supplementary materials are appended. These include tests and information sheets on a variety of nontraditional career opportunities, such as business occupations, health assistants, child care provider, cosmetologist, fashion designers, professional dancing, printer, welder, electrician, civil technology, machine operator, engine repair trade, and building trades. (YLB)

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NONTRADITIONAL CAREER AWARENESS

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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Forbes Road East Area Vocational Technical School Equity Program, I invite you to become more aware of the full range of career opportunities open to male and female students.

The materials in this packet have been tested and evaluated by more than 10,000 students and numerous counselors and other educators. I sincerely wish all of you success in your pursuit of a satisfying and rewarding career.

Mrs. Bowers
Equity Program Director

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OBJECTIVES

1. Students will become aware of facts concerning women and men in the paid work force.
2. Students will be able to give examples of nontraditional careers for men and women.
3. Students will identify their own general occupational interests.
4. Students will review the 15 occupational clusters grouped by The United States Office of Education.

PROCEDURES

1. Overview of the American Labor Force - Transparencies (15 minutes)
2. Work Force Quiz (5 minutes)
3. "What Do I Want in a Job?" (15 minutes)
4. Occupational Clusters (10 minutes)

MATERIALS

1. The American Labor Force - How Much Do You Know?
2. "What Do I Want in a Job" - Worksheet
3. Occupational Clusters

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE?

DIRECTIONS: PLEASE CIRCLE THE CORRECT RESPONSE.

1. WOMEN MAKE UP____ OF THE NATION'S PAID WORK FORCE.

   A. 26% B. 43% C. 54%

2. FOR EVERY $1.00 MEN EARN, WOMEN EARN____.

   A. 95¢ B. 76¢ C. 63¢ D. $1.00

3. OUT OF EVERY 10 YOUNG WOMEN IN HIGH SCHOOL TODAY, ____WILL WORK FOR PAY OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES AT SOME POINT IN THEIR LIVES.

   A. 9 B. 5 C. 7.4

4. BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME IN ____ PERCENT OF THE NATION's MARRIAGES.

   A. 35 B. 51 C. 28

5. THE MEDIAN INCOME OF WOMEN WORKERS WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE EDUCATION IS ____ THAT OF MEN WHO HAVE COMPLETED 1 TO 3 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL.

   A. GREATER THAN B. ABOUT THE SAME AS C. LESS THAN

6. THE AVERAGE AMERICAN MALE WHO STARTS WORKING AT AGE 20 CAN EXPECT TO SPEND ____ YEARS IN THE WORKFORCE.

   A. 37 B. 42 C. 51

7. OUT OF 10 ADULT WOMEN IN THE PAID WORKFORCE, ____ ARE WIDOWED, SEPARATED FROM THEIR HUSBANDS, DIVORCED, HAVE NEVER BEEN MARRIED OR HAVE HUSBANDS WHO EARN LESS THAN $15,000 PER YEAR.

   A. 4 B. 7 C. 8

8. THE ESTIMATED TIME SPENT IN THE WORKFORCE BY A "TYPICAL" WOMAN (MARRIED, 2 CHILDREN) IS ____ YEARS.

   A. 22 B. 34 C. 18

9. MOST WOMEN WORK OUTSIDE OF THEIR HOMES BECAUSE ____ .

   A. THEY ENJOY WORKING B. THEIR CHILDREN ARE GROWN C. THEY REALLY NEED THE MONEY

10. THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS INDICATED THAT WOMEN WORKERS ARE ABSENT FROM WORK ____ MALE WORKERS.

    A. MORE THAN B. LESS THAN C. AS OFTEN AS

ANSWER SHEET

FOR

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE?

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. C

Identifying your general occupational interests:

There are many ways of learning about your occupational interests. One way to begin is to ask yourself a number of general questions about the kinds of work you think you might like to do. You might ask yourself questions like these on the following checklist.

What Do I Want in a Job?

I would like to work:

_____ with my ideas or my mind
_____ with my hands or small tools
_____ with large machinery
_____ in heavy physical activity

I would like to work:

_____ by myself
_____ with other people

If I work with other people, I would like to work:

_____ as a member of a team of people working together
_____ giving directions or supervising or organizing other people's work
_____ receiving directions and supervision from others
_____ listening to others
_____ helping or performing services for others
_____ persuading others
_____ competing with others

I like to work with:

_____ a great variety of different tasks or activities and rapid or unpredictable changes of activities
_____ a limited number of tasks which remain similar and predictable over time

I would like to work where:

_____ my tasks are clearly structured and I know exactly what is expected
_____ I can set my own problems and figure out my own way to solve them

I would like to work:

_____ flexible and irregular hours
_____ regular hours

I would like to work:

_____ indoors
_____ outdoors

I would like to work:

_____ in the city or the suburbs
_____ in the country or rural areas

I would like to be able to work in:

_____ **the area where I live now or a particular geographic area**
_____ **many different areas of the U.S., possibly moving from place to place**

When I think about paid work, the two values which are most important to me are:
(Put a "1" beside the one which is most important and a "2" beside the one which is next important.)

_____ **interest**
_____ **security**
_____ **high pay**
_____ **prestige**
_____ **serving others or contributing to society**
_____ **independence**
_____ **excitement**
_____ **freedom to do things other than my paid work**
_____ **other:** _____

Your answers to questions like these won't tell what specific occupations might interest you; they will tell you what things you should look for when you explore occupations and consider specific choices. Answering questions like these carefully can help you to make a career decision which is right for you — one which is based on your own needs rather than on sex stereotypes.

Exploring a variety of occupational choices:

Just as you need to identify your general occupational interests and the characteristics you want in your paid work, you also need to explore a wide variety of occupations to determine which ones may meet your needs

A few of the many different occupations in today's paid work force are listed on the following page — some are traditional for females, some for males, and some for persons of both sexes. (Many of these occupations may be entered through training in vocational education programs.) Read each one and:

- see if you can list one specific duty done in each job
- indicate whether or not you might like to try this job
- indicate why you think you would or would not like to try it

When I Grow Up I Want to Be A...

Occupation	One duty involved in this occupation is:	I would/would not like to try this occupation:	I would/would not like to try this occupation because:
farmer			
florist			
forest ranger			
car salesperson			
lawyer			
hotel manager			
insurance agent			
real estate agent			
dental assistant			
nurse			
practical nurse			
doctor			
x-ray technologist			
interior decorator			
waiter/waitress			
computer programmer			
file clerk			
personnel worker			
secretary			
architectural draftsperson			
television cameraperson			
electrician			
environmental technician			
appliance repairperson			
commercial artist			
business executive			
child care worker			
police officer			
sheet metal worker			
auto mechanic			
carpenter			
plumber			
barber			
cosmetologist			
truck driver			
laboratory scientist			
teacher			

OCCUPATIONAL CLUSTERS

The United States Office of Education (USOE) has grouped all occupations into fifteen categories or clusters. Each cluster contains occupations in a related field. The following listing of the fifteen clusters includes a brief description of each area as well as examples of representative occupations within that cluster.

Agri-Business and Natural Resources
Removing nature's riches from the earth and using the land to raise animals and crops. Jobs with oil, trees, rocks, animals, and plants.

Examples: Biochemist, farmer, fish farmer, florist, forest ranger, game preserver, geologist, horticulturist, landscaper, logger, meat cutter, miner, minerals and petroleum researcher, nursery keeper, park manager, pollution controller, veterinarian, wildlife manager.

Business and Office
Typing, storing, studying, and distributing records of people's work. Jobs with typewriters, computers, copying machines, and records.

Examples: Accountant, bookkeeper, building manager, business machine operator, cashier, computer operator, computer programmer, C. P. A., general office clerk, insurance agent, machine transcriber, office supervisor, paymaster, secretary, stenographer, systems analyst.

Communication and Media
Getting information to people. Jobs with telephones, telegraphing, magazines, newspapers, books, radio, and television.

Examples: Actor, advertising researcher, broadcaster, camera operator, commercial artist, electricians, graphic artist, newspaper reporter, photographer, set designer, technician, telegraph operator, telephone installer, telephone lineperson, telephone operator.

Construction
All activities in building. Jobs with cement, plastic, wire, and tile.

Examples: Architect, bricklayer, carpenter, contractor, drywaller, electricians, engineer, excavators, heavy equipment operators, interior decorators, mason, painters, plumber.

Consumer and Homemaking
Jobs with food, clothing and textiles, home furnishings, and families.

Examples: Child guidance, clothing designer, consumer researcher, cook, day care supervisor, dietitian, housekeeper, interior decorator, maintenance workers, maintenance supervisor, modeling, patternmaker, presser, social workers, tailoring, waiter/waitress.

Environment
The protection and saving of the natural things around us, including the repair of damage humans have done. Jobs are concentrated with land, water, air, and all living things.

Examples: Airborne pollution controller, biologist, chemical analyst, chemist, conservationist, environmental educator, government regulators, horticulturist, meteorologist, pollution regulation enforcer, pollution growth trend monitor, researcher, sanitation expert, soil manager, surveyor, urban planner.

Fine Arts and Humanities
Creating, writing, performing, and studying. Jobs with music, plays, dance, poetry, art, novels, history, and languages.

Examples: Actor, artist, camera/recording operator, composer, dancer, fashion designer, film processor, linguist, musician, novelist, painter, photographer, printer, sculptor, teacher, writer.

Health
Care and repair of the human body and mind.

Examples: Ambulance driver, bactariologist, dental assistant, dentist, lab technician, medical photographer, medical recorder, medical technologist, optometrist, pharmacist, physical therapist, physician, practical nurse, psychiatrist, psychologist, registered nurse, statistician, X-ray technician.

Hospitality and Recreation
Jobs related to spare or leisure time activities. Jobs in parks, hotels, clubs, sports, amusements, and hobbies.

Examples: Activities director, boat salesperson, camp counselor, coach, golf professional, hotel/motel manager, park commissioner, playground director, program planner, ranger, recreation director, ski instructor, sporting goods salesperson, stage hand, theatre director, theatre manager, tour director, travel agent, youth worker.

Manufacturing
The making of anything not found in nature. Designing, assembling, producing, packaging, advertising, and transporting.

Examples: Accountant, assemblyperson, chemist, cost controller, efficiency analyst, engineer, fork lift operator, handler, job interviewer, labor relations, machine operator, machine repairperson, marketing-salesperson, model developer, packager, promoter, quality controller, product inspector, researcher, retailer, transporter, truck driver, warehouseperson, welder, wholesaler.

Marine Science
All jobs concerning the oceans and the plants, animals, and minerals in the oceans. Fishing, growing, studying, exploring, and harvesting.

Examples: Biologist, boat mechanic, boat operator, cartographer, chemist, commercial fishing, equipment repairperson, lab technician, marine biologist, navigator, ocean fishing, oceanographer, radio operator, researcher, salvager, scuba diver, underwater demolition worker.

Marketing and Distribution
Getting goods and services to the customer. Jobs in buying from the manufacturer, shipping, storing, advertising, and selling.

Examples: Advertising, banker, broker, buyer, cashier, clerk, dealer, exporter, insurance agent, keypunch operator, merchandiser, programmer, purchasing agent, research analyst, salesperson, shipping clerk, stockperson, store manager, window displayer.

Personal Services
Working on or near individual people or animals. Barbering, hairstyling, undertaking, pet grooming, boarding, and training.

Examples: Barber, beauty shop owner, cosmetologist, day care worker, gas station attendant, hair stylist, minister, mortician, pet care, product demonstrator, TV repairperson, usher.

Public Services
Work which benefits groups of people. Teachers, police, fire fighters, government workers, military, and public utilities.

Examples: Bill collector, counselor, drug abuse worker, elected/appointed government official, employment counselor, fire fighter, judge, lawyer, librarian, military service, police officer, postal clerk, postperson, practical nurse, public health nurse, sanitation engineer, social worker, teacher.

Transportation
Moving people and goods from one place to another. Airlines, railroads, ships, trucks, and buses.

Examples: Aircraft mechanic, airline host/hostess, airplane pilot, auto mechanic, diesel mechanic, dispatcher, equipment repairperson, estimators, freight handler, inspectors, merchant marine, railroad engineer, railroad mechanic, railroad switchperson, reservationist, security agents, signals operator, spacecraft engineering, steward/stewardess, taxi driver, truck driver, vehicle operator.

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OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to define sex role stereotyping.
2. Students will discuss how stereotyping influences career choices.
3. Students will assess occupational requirements for stereotyped occupations.
4. Students will review the job outlook for the 1980's.

PROCEDURES

1. Review of workforce facts (5 minutes)
2. "Traditionally Speaking" (15 minutes) or Film "The Fable of He and She"
3. Occupational Requirements (15 minutes)
4. The Job Outlook for the 80's (10 minutes)

MATERIALS

1. "Try It You'll Like It!
2. "Traditionally Speaking"
3. Occupational Requirements
4. The Job Outlook for the 80's
5. Film "The Fable of He and She"

TRY IT, YOU'LL LIKE IT!

You are living at a time when people's ideas about the "right" jobs for women and men are changing. Today you have the freedom to choose what's right for you. You can reexamine sex stereotyped ideas of what is feminine and what is masculine and decide on a career that meets you own needs, interests, and future goals whether it is a traditional job or nontraditional.

Why is this important?

1. Because you will probably work for many years after graduation.

   a. The average number of years for men is 42 years
   b. The average number of years for women who never marry is 42 years
   c. The average number of years for married women no children is about 35
   d. And even with children the number of years a woman will work is 25

2. If you are going to work for so many years, you better choose something you really will enjoy. This takes some research on your part.

3. Most people work for the money. (85%)
   So if you probably will be working for money, why not choose a career that will pay well. Do you know what careers pay well? You can work every day for 40 years for $3.40 an hour or you can choose a career that could pay $30.00 an hour. It's your choice!

4. You probably will work.

   a. The workfoce statistics show that 9 out of 10 girls in high school today will work outside the home for pay sometime in their life. That figure is about the same for boys.

   b. Studies also show that 4 out of 10 girls in high school today will be the heads of households. That means they will be responsible for the sole support of themselves and their families, no male present.

5. There are over 42,000 different jobs for you to choose from. You can be what ever you want to be. Remember not to let stereotyped ideas about what careers are for men and women stand in your way. A "Nontraditional"career could be for you. Many students have already chosen nontraditional careers right in your own community.

IT'S YOUR DECISION!

WHAT IS SEX-ROLE STEREOTYPING?

One way of looking at sex-role stereotyping is that it is something that limits what both men and women can do to fulfill their potential. When the term "sex-role stereotyping" is used, it frequently refers to the roles a man or woman is expected to follow in our society. Language, images, and attitudes all can convey sex-role stereotyping. Some examples of sex-role stereotyping by attitude are:

1. men should not cry in front of others...
2. women should not worry about careers --- after all, they are only waiting to find a husband...

The other terms used in this unit are "traditional" and "nontraditional." These terms also describe expectations about the role both men and women have in our society. Traditional refers to that set of ideas about the functions of men and women which have been accepted and promoted by society in the past. Nontraditional means assigning roles to women that had been acceptable for men in the past, and assigning roles to men that had been acceptable for women.

Sex-role stereotyping can be learned in many ways. Often attitudes about the careers men and women are permitted to follow are learned through the family, mass media, school, or even history. For instance, learning about sex-role stereotyping begins at an early age. In children's storybooks, pictures and stories illustrate males playing the important or dominant role while females are taking minor roles.

While watching television, a child can learn that men's careers include doctors, lawyers, executives, and police officers. Women are generally shown as nurses, secretaries, or teachers. This gives children the idea that there are certain careers for men and certain careers for women.

In everyday language, sex-role stereotyping is apparent in the songs, commercials and films we listen to and the newspapers and magazines we read. For example, the word "housewife" is taken to mean that it is assumed that only females will be homemakers. "Fireman" and "repairman" indicate that only males do these jobs.

Looking at jobs with a nontraditional eye will help you to see that both males and females have interests and skills that allow them to do almost any type of work. Vocational education courses offer students career training to be anything they want to be --- traditional or nontraditional.

ADAPTED FROM:
Inge Broverman, et al., "Sex-Role Stereotypes: A Current Appraisal," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 28, No. 2 (1972), pp. 59-65.
BORN FREE Project, University of Minnesota, 1978.
New Career Realizations Packet, Western Michigan University, 1977.

TRADITIONALLY SPEAKING

Traditionally, roles for men and women have been determined by society. From birth, males and females are treated differently. This activity focuses on how males and females are treated at different ages.

MALE

I. Infancy and Toddler:

Symbolic Colors _____

Type of Clothing _____

_____

_____

Kinds of toys _____

_____

_____

Activities encouraged _____

_____

_____

FEMALE

I. Infancy and Toddler:

Symbolic Colors _____

Type of Clothing _____

_____

_____

Kinds of toys _____

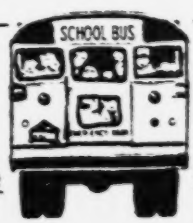
_____

_____

Activities encouraged _____

_____

_____



II. Junior and Senior High School Age

Type and color of clothing _____

_____

_____

School Activities/Subjects _____

_____

_____

Responsibilities at Home _____

_____

_____

II. Junior and Senior High School Age

Type and color of clothing _____

_____

_____

School Activities/Subjects _____

_____

_____

Responsibilities at Home _____

_____

_____

III. Adult Male

Responsibilities outside the home
(kind of job, hours, work setting)

_____

_____

_____

Responsibilities in the home

_____

_____

_____

Types of Recreational Activities

_____

_____

_____

Adult Female

Responsibilities outside the home
(kind of job, hours, work setting)

_____

_____

_____

Responsibilities in the home

_____

_____

_____

Types of Recreational Activities

_____

_____

_____

OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Below is a list of job advertisements. Each describes the kind of skills that you need in order to do a certain job well. Read each one carefully. Then, in the space next to each job description, write an(F) if you think that only females could do this job. Write an (M) if you think only males could do this job. If you think both males and females could do this job, put a (B).

1. _____ WANTED: Someone who knows a lot about books. You need to know what the books are about and how to use them to find information. You also have to keep up to date on new books which are written about many different topics.

2. _____ WANTED: We need someone who is very strong and healthy and physically coordinated. You need to be willing to do a lot of physical exercise and you have to practice very hard for long periods of time.

3. _____ WANTED: We are looking for someone who is very interested in plants and animals. You need to have a good understanding of nature. You must be a careful observer so that you can keep good records of the plants and animals around you.

4. _____ WANTED: We want someone who has artistic skills and who knows how much different materials cost. You need to be a good listener so you will understand exactly what your clients want you to do for them. You also should know the kinds of surroundings that people like to be in when they work or play.

5. _____ WANTED: We need someone who is very responsible. You must be a good reader and read carefully. You will need to know about different medicines and know how to prevent getting sick or injured.

From a New Government Survey

WHERE THE JOBS WILL OPEN UP OVER THE NEXT DECADE

	Latest Employment (1974 estimate)	Estimated Change by 1985
ALL OCCUPATIONS	**96,936,000**	**+17,418,000**
ADMINISTRATION		
Accountants	810,000	+ 185,000
Bank, finance managers	478,000	+ 227,000
Building managers	123,000	+ 54,000
Health administrators	150,000	+ 100,000
Office managers	337,000	+ 136,000
Postmasters	31,000	− 5,000
Public administrators	285,000	+ 77,000
Restaurant managers	536,000	+ 42,000
School administrators	280,000	+ 111,000
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS		
Programers	196,000	+ 96,000
Systems analysts	97,000	+ 63,000
Key-punch operators	248,000	− 49,000
Data-machine repairers	50,000	+ 43,000
Peripheral-equipment operators	246,000	+ 89,000
ENGINEERS		
Aerospace	51,000	+ 6,000
Chemical	50,000	+ 12,000
Civil	167,000	+ 58,000
Electrical	287,000	+ 87,000
Industrial	198,000	+ 31,000
Mechanical	183,000	+ 51,000
TEACHERS		
College	518,000	− 11,000
Elementary school	1,300,000	+ 163,000
Secondary school	1,190,000	− 100,000
Preschool, kindergarten	191,000	+ 24,000
Adult education	89,000	+ 31,000
School monitors	34,000	+ 21,000
Teachers' aides	270,000	+ 237,000
MATHEMATICS		
Mathematicians, actuaries	20,000	+ 9,000
Statisticians	23,000	+ 7,000
SCIENTISTS		
Biologists	32,000	+ 9,000
Geologists	27,000	+ 10,000
Chemists	121,000	+ 24,000
Physicists, astronomers	22,000	+ 7,000
MERCHANT MARINE		
Officers, pilots, pursers	34,000	− 1,000
Sailors, deck hands	33,000	− 4,000
Longshoremen	58,000	− 8,000
HEALTH SERVICE		
Physicians, osteopaths	318,000	+ 153,000
Dentists	100,000	+ 38,000
Dental hygienists	22,000	+ 33,000
Dental assistants	118,000	+ 37,000
Registered nurses	790,000	+ 400,000
Pharmacists	120,000	+ 31,000
Medical-lab workers	155,000	+ 81,000
X-ray technologists	82,000	+ 30,000
Dietitians	33,000	+ 10,000
Veterinarians	24,000	+ 10,000
Nurses' aides, orderlies	916,000	+ 590,000
Practical nurses	490,000	+ 475,000
SOCIAL SCIENCES		
Economists	95,000	+ 37,000
Psychologists	53,000	+ 24,000
TECHNICIANS		
Draftsmen	298,000	+ 125,000
Agricultural	42,000	+ 7,000
Chemical	83,000	+ 21,000
Surveyors	73,000	+ 43,000
OTHER PROFESSIONS		
Airline pilots	69,000	+ 17,000
Air-traffic controllers	25,000	+ 6,000
Architects	78,000	+ 32,000
Authors	28,000	+ 4,000
Clergymen	245,000	+ 30,000
Designers	135,000	+ 39,000
Foresters, conservationists	48,000	+ 13,000
Funeral directors	43,000	− 3,000
Radio operators, teletypists	34,000	+ 18,000
Lawyers	345,000	+ 146,000
Librarians	172,000	+ 34,000
Radio, TV announcers	22,000	+ 3,000
Recreation workers	102,000	+ 48,000
Social workers	305,000	+ 131,000
Musicians, composers	140,000	+ 35,000
Personnel, labor relations	325,000	+ 125,000
Photographers	80,000	+ 15,000
Painters, sculptors	148,000	+ 37,000
CLERICAL		
Bank tellers	337,000	+ 112,000
Bill, account collectors	83,000	+ 22,000
Billing clerks	146,000	+ 68,000
Billing-machine operators	58,000	+ 5,000
Bookkeepers	1,590,000	+ 185,000
Cashiers	1,111,000	+ 229,000
Clerical supervisors	216,000	+ 81,000
Counter clerks	335,000	+ 93,000
Expeditors, production controllers	214,000	+ 58,000
File clerks	276,000	+ 44,000
Insurance adjusters	125,000	+ 27,000
Mail carriers	257,000	+ 8,000
Messengers, office helpers	58,000	+ 4,000
Postal clerks	293,000	+ 9,000
Real-estate appraisers	28,000	+ 11,000
Receptionists	459,000	+ 178,000
Shipping clerks	466,000	+ 95,000
Secretaries	3,169,000	+ 1,597,000
Statistical clerks	324,000	+ 51,000
Stenographers	103,000	− 25,000
Payroll clerks	192,000	+ 47,000
Stock clerks	488,000	+ 122,000
Ticket, station, express agents	98,000	+ 16,000
Typists	1,038,000	+ 362,000
Utility meter readers	38,000	+ 3,000
Vehicle dispatchers	71,000	+ 21,000
Weighers	46,000	+ 2,000
SALES		
Insurance agents, brokers	466,000	+ 70,000
Real-estate salesmen, brokers	394,000	+ 86,000
Retail-trade salesworkers	2,898,000	+ 420,000
Wholesale-trade salesworkers	768,000	+ 112,000
Peddlers	214,000	− 11,000
Manufacturers' salesmen	409,000	+ 42,000
SERVICES		
Airline flight attendants	41,000	+ 15,000
Barbers	131,000	+ 7,000
Bartenders	233,000	+ 87,000
Child-care workers (except private households)	401,000	+ 228,000
Crossing guards	48,000	+ 10,000
Hotel baggage porters	20,000	− 2,000
Cleaning-service workers	2,104,000	+ 671,000
Cooks, chefs	958,000	+ 296,000
Cosmetologists	495,000	+ 127,000
Dishwashers	210,000	+ 49,000
Fire fighters	219,000	+ 51,000
Food workers	447,000	+ 83,000
Garbage collectors	102,000	+ 73,000
Gardeners, grounds keepers	590,000	+ 55,000
Guards, watchmen	473,000	+ 35,000
Police officers	457,000	+ 208,000
Private-household workers	1,223,000	− 328,000
Sheriffs, constables, bailiffs	57,000	+ 21,000
Waiters, waitresses	1,182,000	+ 258,000
Waiters' assistants	180,000	+ 20,000
Welfare-service aides	55,000	+ 40,000
BUILDING TRADES		
Bricklayers	166,000	+ 40,000
Carpenters	1,073,000	+ 227,000
Cement masons	90,000	+ 30,000
Cry-wall installers and lathers	86,000	− 15,000
Electricians	531,000	+ 159,000
Painters	466,000	− 24,000

THE JOB OUTLOOK IN THE 1980's

A new forecast by the U.S. Department of Labor

Administration & Management

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Accountants	986,000	46,500
Bank managers	330,000	28,000
Buyers	115,000	7,400
City managers	3,000	350
Credit managers	49,000	2,200
Hotel managers	188,000	8,900
Personnel specialists	405,000	17,000
Purchasing agents	185,000	13,400
Urban planners	17,000	800

Arts & Communications

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Actors, actresses	13,000	850
Architects	84,000	4,000
Broadcast announcers	27,000	850
Dancers	8,000	550
Display workers	44,000	3,250
Floral designers	98,000	4,200
Industrial designers	13,000	550
Interior designers	79,000	3,600
Landscape architects	14,000	1,100
Musicians	127,000	8,900
Newspaper reporters	46,000	2,400
Photographers	93,000	3,800
Public relations	131,000	7,500
Singers	22,000	1,800

Clerical

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Airline agents	56,000	2,200
Bank clerks	505,000	45,000
Bank tellers	410,000	17,000
Bookkeepers	1,830,000	121,000
Cashiers	1,400,000	119,000
Collection workers	78,000	4,800
Computer operators	686,000	12,500
File clerks	273,000	16,500
Hotel clerks	79,000	5,400
Postal clerks	260,000	2,000
Receptionists	588,000	4,000
Secretaries, steno's	3,684,000	439,000
Shipping clerks	481,000	22,000
Statistical clerks	377,000	23,500
Stock clerks	507,000	23,000
Typists	1,044,000	59,000

Construction

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Bricklayers	205,000	6,200
Carpenters	1,253,000	58,000
Cement masons	83,000	4,400
Construction laborers	860,000	49,000
Electricians	290,000	12,900
Glaziers	19,000	1,000
Insulation workers	51,000	2,600
Ironworkers	78,000	4,100
Operating engineers	581,000	36,000
Painters	484,000	28,000
Paperhangers	20,000	1,500
Plasterers	28,000	1,100
Plumbers, pipefitters	428,000	20,000
Roofers	114,000	4,500
Sheet-metal workers	70,000	3,500
Tilesetters	33,000	1,800

Education & Social Work

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
College faculty	673,000	11,000
Elementary teachers	1,322,000	86,000
Librarians	142,000	8,000
Library technicians	172,000	7,700
Secondary teachers	1,087,000	7,200
School counselors	45,000	1,700
Social service aides	134,000	7,500
Social workers	385,000	22,000
Teacher aides	342,000	25,500

Health Occupations

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Physicians, osteopaths	405,000	19,000
Dentists	120,000	5,500
Dental hygienists	35,000	6,000
Dental assistants	150,000	11,000
Registered nurses	1,080,000	85,000
Optometrists	21,000	1,800
Pharmacists	135,000	7,800
Podiatrists	8,000	600
Chiropractors	18,000	1,500
Occupational therapists	15,000	2,500
Physical therapists	30,000	2,700
Speech pathologists	32,000	3,900
Medical-lab workers	210,000	14,800
X-ray technologists	100,000	9,000
Dietitians	35,000	3,300
Medical assistants	220,000	27,200
Veterinarians	33,500	1,700

Industrial

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Assemblers	1,184,000	77,000
Automobile painters	42,000	2,000
Blacksmiths	11,000	300
Instrument makers	6,000	300
Machine tool operators	542,000	19,600
Machinists	484,000	21,000
Millwrights	95,000	4,700
Mfg. inspectors	771,000	35,000
Power truck operators	363,000	14,000
Production painters	133,000	5,200
Stationary engineers	179,000	7,700
Supervisors	1,671,000	69,000
Tool-and-die makers	170,000	10,400
Welders	679,000	35,000

Professional & Technical

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Anthropologists	7,000	350
Astronomers	2,000	40
Biochemists	20,000	900
Chemists	143,000	6,100
Computer programmers	247,000	9,200
Economists	130,000	7,800
Food technologists	15,000	500
Foresters	31,000	1,400
Geographers	10,000	500
Geologists	31,000	1,700
Geophysicists	11,000	600
Historians	23,000	700
Lawyers	487,000	37,000
Life scientists	215,000	11,200
Mathematicians	34,000	1,000
Meteorologists	7,000	300
Oceanographers	3,000	150
Physicists	44,000	1,000
Political scientists	14,000	500
Psychologists	130,000	6,700
Range managers	3,000	200
Sociologists	19,000	600
Soil conservationists	9,000	450
Statisticians	23,000	1,500
Systems analysts	182,000	7,900

Repair

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Airplane mechanics	132,000	3,500
Appliance repairers	145,000	8,900
Auto-body repairers	185,000	7,800
Auto mechanics	860,000	37,000
Boat repairers	20,000	1,000
Computer servicers	63,000	5,400
Farm equip. mechanics	62,000	3,500
Office machine repairers	63,000	4,200
Piano, organ tuners	8,000	700
Plant electricians	300,000	15,500
Plant machine repairers	655,000	58,000
Shoe repairers	22,000	1,600
TV, radio tech's	131,000	6,100
Truck, bus mechanics	165,000	6,800
Upholsterers	29,000	1,100

Sales

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Auto salespersons	158,000	10,400
Insurance agents	568,000	30,000
Mfg. sales reps	402,000	21,700
Real estate agents	555,000	50,000
Retail-trade saleworkers	2,800,000	190,000
Securities salespersons	109,000	5,500
Travel agents	18,000	1,900
Wholesale workers	840,000	40,000

Services

OCCUPATION	Estimated Employment 1978	Average Annual Openings to 1990
Barbers	121,000	9,700
Bartenders	282,000	21,600
Building custodians	2,251,000	176,000
Cooks, chefs	1,186,000	86,000
Correction officers	110,000	13,000
Cosmetologists	542,000	28,500
Firefighters	220,000	7,500
Flight attendants	48,000	4,800
Food-counter workers	463,000	34,000
Funeral directors	45,000	2,200
Guards	550,000	70,000
Hotel housekeepers	20,000	2,000
Household workers	1,162,000	45,000
Mail carriers	245,000	7,000
Pest controllers	31,000	2,500
Police officers	450,000	16,500
Telephone operators	311,000	9,900
Waiters, waitresses	1,383,000	70,000

Source: U.S. Labor Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
More details are found in the 1980-81 Occupational Outlook Handbook

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OBJECTIVES

1. Students will discuss the peer pressures involved in being "different" in any situation.
2. Students will examine the nontraditional courses available to them both in their home school and local A.V.T.S.

PROCEDURES

1. Review of past lessons (5 minutes)
2. "The Tale of O - on Being Different" - video presentation (20 minutes)
3. Nontraditional Course Electives - slide presentation (15 minutes)
4. "Where to go for More Information" (5 minutes)

MATERIALS

1. "Tale of O - on Being Different" - video tape
2. Slide Presentation - Course Electives
3. "Where to go for More Information"

WHERE TO GO FOR MORE INFORMATION

Whether you have questions about a particular job or are trying to compare various fields, the "Occupational Outlook Handbook" is a good place to begin. This book can be found in your guidance office or public library. After you read the Handbook, you may decide you want more details about a particular occupation. You can obtain this additional information by writing to government agencies, professional societies, labor unions, trade associations, corporations, and educational institutions. Places which are sources of career information are libraries, career centers, and guidance offices.

Counselors play an important role in providing career information. As a rule, counselors won't tell you what career to choose. Instead, they are likely to help you evaluate your interests and administer aptitude tests. Counselors are familiar with the job market and also can discuss entry requirements and costs of the schools, colleges, or training programs.

Don't overlook the importance of personal contacts. Talking with people is one of the best ways of learning about an occupation. Most people are glad to talk about their jobs and what they do.

State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees have recently been established. These committees can help you find career information tailored to the job situation in your state or area. For information in PA write to SOICC Director, PA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION Coordinating Committee, Labor and Industry Building, 7th and Forster Streets, Room 1008, Harrisburg, Pa. 17121.

INFORMATION ON FINDING A JOB

Do you need help? For information on job openings, follow up as many leads as possible. For example, parents, neighbors, teachers, counselors, and relatives. Check the want ads, employment offices, private employment agencies, community agencies, and placement offices at colleges.

Good Luck!

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Source for some materials: NETWORK Project, Michigan Dept. of Education
Pittsburgh Public Schools, Division of Occupational, Vocational and Technical Education

ANDROGYNY TEST: HOW DO YOU SEE YOURSELF?

Using the following numbers, score yourself 1, 2, 3 or 4 for each of the 20 adjectives describing personality. An analysis of the test is given on the next page.

1. usually not or rarely
2. occasionally or sometimes
3. often or usually
4. quite often or very much

Column I	Column II
_____ a. aggressive	_____ a. affectionate
_____ b. ambitious	_____ b. compassionate
_____ c. assertive	_____ c. gentle
_____ d. athletic	_____ d. loving to children
_____ e. competitive	_____ e. loyal
_____ f. dominant	_____ f. sensitive to others
_____ g. forceful	_____ g. sympathetic
_____ h. independent	_____ h. tender
_____ i. self-reliant	_____ i. understanding
_____ j. will take a stand	_____ j. warm

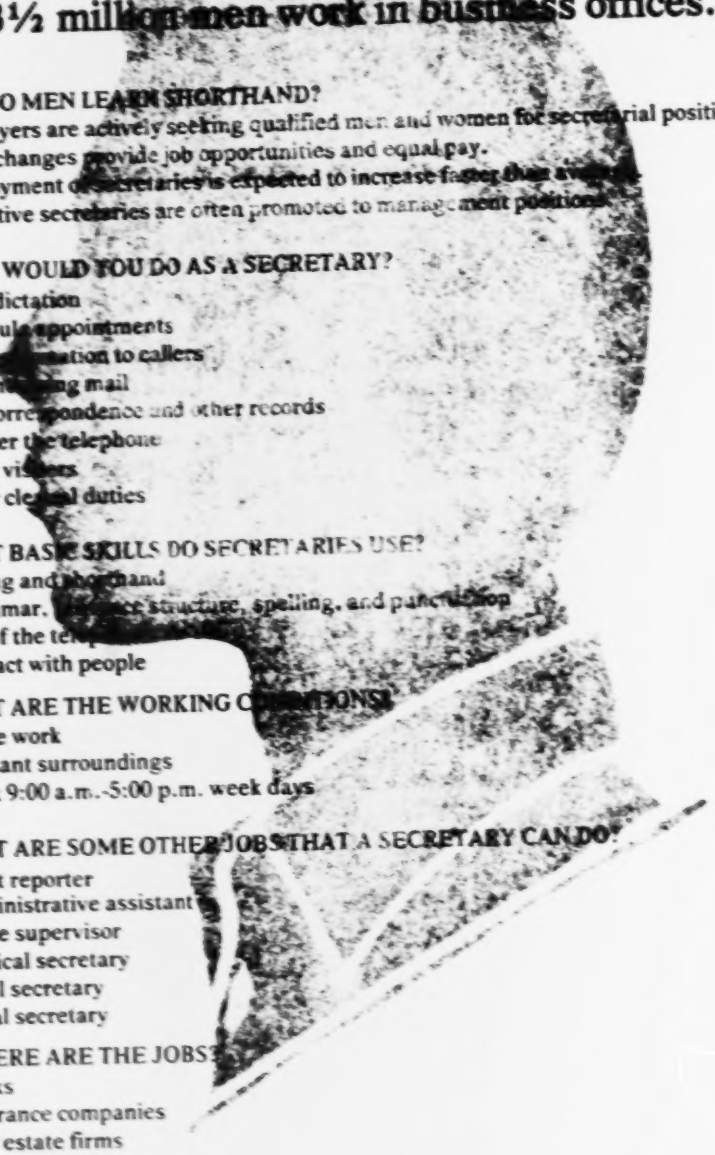
ANDROGYNY TEST: HOW DO YOU SEE YOURSELF?

Directions for scoring:

To analyze your personality perceptions through the androgyny test, first add up the numbers in Column I, then in Column II.

Now compare the two scores. If there is a difference of more than 10 points, your personality (as you see it) is weighted predominately in either the male (Column I) or female (Column II) stereotype. How influenced are you by the typical American sexual stereotypes we were taught to believe at a very early age?

SO YOU WANT TO LEARN SHORTHAND?
(3½ million men work in business offices.)



WHY DO MEN LEARN SHORTHAND?
- Employers are actively seeking qualified men and women for secretarial positions.
- Legal changes provide job opportunities and equal pay.
- Employment of secretaries is expected to increase faster than average.
- Executive secretaries are often promoted to management positions.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A SECRETARY?
- Take dictation
- Schedule appointments
- Give information to callers
- Sort incoming mail
- File correspondence and other records
- Answer the telephone
- Greet visitors
- Other clerical duties

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DO SECRETARIES USE?
- Typing and shorthand
- Grammar, sentence structure, spelling, and punctuation
- Use of the telephone
- Interact with people

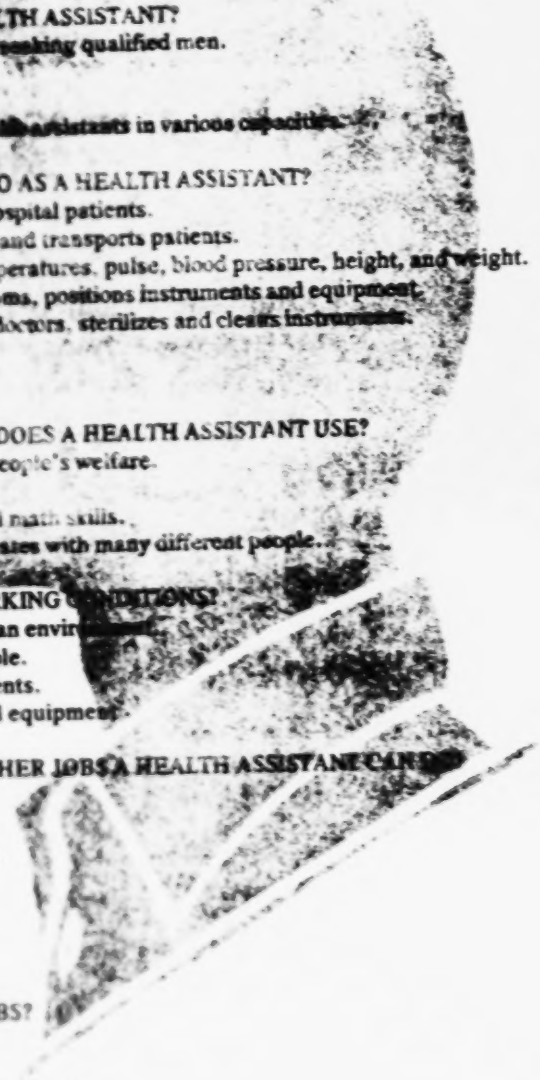
WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?
- Inside work
- Pleasant surroundings
- Work 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. week days

WHAT ARE SOME OTHER JOBS THAT A SECRETARY CAN DO?
- Court reporter
- Administrative assistant
- Office supervisor
- Medical secretary
- Legal secretary
- Social secretary

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?
- Banks
- Insurance companies
- Real estate firms
- Military service
- Manufacturing firms
- Federal, state, and local government

DO YOU WANT TO BE A HEALTH ASSISTANT?

Approximately 156,240 men are now employed as health assistants



WHY BECOME A HEALTH ASSISTANT?
- Employers are actively seeking qualified men.
- Job satisfaction.
- Caring for people.
- Many men are now health assistants in various capacities.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A HEALTH ASSISTANT?
- Assists in the care of hospital patients.
- Bathes, dresses, feeds and transports patients.
- Takes and records temperatures, pulse, blood pressure, height, and weight.
- Prepares treatment rooms, positions instruments and equipment.
- Hands instruments to doctors, sterilizes and cleans instruments.
- Inventories supplies.
- Bills patients.

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES A HEALTH ASSISTANT USE?
- Requires concern for people's welfare.
- Follows directions.
- Uses basic reading and math skills.
- Relates and communicates with many different people.

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?
- Works indoors in a clean environment.
- Works with other people.
- Lifts and handles patients.
- Uses different hospital equipment.

WHAT ARE SOME OTHER JOBS A HEALTH ASSISTANT CAN DO?
- Hospital orderly.
- Child care attendant.
- Physical therapy aide.
- Doctor's assistant.
- Nurse's aide.
- Doctor's assistant.
- Nurse's aide.

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?
- Hospitals.
- Nursing homes.
- Health and rehabilitation centers.
- Doctor's offices.
- Clinics.
- Residential homes.

DO YOU WANT TO BE A CHILD CARE PROVIDER?

(Approximately 20,850 men are now employed in this field.)

WHY MEN IN CHILD CARE?

- Employers are actively seeking qualified male child care specialists.
- Legal changes in employment laws provide job opportunities and equal pay.
- Larger numbers of working mothers has increased demand for child care services.
- Young children enjoy attention from both males and females.
- Men act as role models for male children.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A CHILD CARE PROVIDER?

- Organize and participate in games and recreational activities.
- Read to children.
- Teach simple painting, drawing, handwork, and songs.
- Direct children in eating, resting, and toileting.
- Maintain discipline.
- Instruct children regarding desirable health and personal habits.
- May serve meals and refreshments and regulate rest periods.

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DO CHILD CARE PROVIDERS USE?

- Basic skills in reading.
- Willingness to work with young children.
- Ability to plan and participate in children's games.

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Work mostly inside.
- Spend much time walking, kneeling, or sitting on the floor.
- Usually day-time hours on week days.

WHAT ARE SOME OTHER JOBS CHILD CARE PROVIDERS CAN DO?

- Teacher's aide.
- Playground attendant.
- Aide to senior citizens.
- Nurse's aide.
- Hospital orderly.

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- Child care centers.
- Nursery schools.
- Hospitals.
- Senior Citizen centers.
- Private homes.

DO YOU WANT TO BE A COSMETOLOGIST?

(Approximately 57,000 men are now employed as cosmelologists.)

WHY DO MEN LEARN COSMETOLOGY?

- Employers are actively seeking qualified male cosmetologists.
- Legal changes provide job opportunities and equal pay.
- The trend to hairstyling for men has increased the demand for these services.
- Advancement includes opportunities to manage large salons or to open one's own business.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A COSMETOLOGIST?

- Shampoo, cut, and style hair.
- Advise patrons on hair care.
- Straighten or permanent wave patrons' hair.
- Lighten or darken hair .
- Give manicures, scalp and facial treatments.
- Provide make-up analysis.
- Clean and style wigs and hairpieces.
- Make appointments, keep records, and maintain a clean work area.

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DO COSMETOLOGISTS USE?

- Finger dexterity.
- Sense of form and artistry.
- Willingness to work with the public and to follow patrons' directions.
- Business skills for those who plan to operate their own business.

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Work indoors.
- Required to stand for long periods of time.
- Clean and pleasant surroundings.
- Part-time and full-time employment available.

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN A COSMETOLOGIST DO ?

- Cosmetic consultant and salesperson.
- Beauty supply salesperson.
- Theatrical make-up artist.
- Cosmetology instructor

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- Department stores.
- Beauty or barber shops
- Hospital
- Hotels
- Centers for the performing arts
- Television industry
- In-the-home consultations and sales

DID YOU KNOW THAT MOST OF THE FAMOUS FASHION DESIGNERS ARE MEN

WHY DO MEN CHOOSE FASHION DESIGN AS A CAREER?
- Legal changes in employment for men provide job opportunities and equal pay.
- Employers are actively seeking qualified men.
- Men wear clothes, too.
- Men are artistically inclined and have an eye for beauty.
- Personal interest and taste in fashions.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A MALE FASHION DESIGNER?
- Design clothing, shoes, and handbags for men, women, and children.
- Make rough sketches and detailed drawings of garments.
- Examine materials and colors.
- Have an awareness of consumer trends in fashion.
- Study effects of dyes and colors on fabrics.
- Visit fabric factories.

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES A FASHION DESIGNER USE?
- Creative and artistic ability.
- Use of necessary sewing equipment.
- Coordination of colors and fabrics.
- Practical knowledge of clothing business.
- Ability to follow paterns and directions.

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?
- Mostly inside work.
- Irregular and flexible hours.
- Occasional travel.
- Fairly concentrated work.
- Involves standing and sitting.
- Usually works alone

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN A MALE FASHION DESIGNER DO?
- Designer of furniture.
- Ornamental metalwork designer.
- Stained glass artist.
- Advertising displays.
- Fashion model.
- Sample maker, patern maker, pattern grader.
- Buyer.
- Marketing salesperson.
- Tailor.
- Interior decorator.

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?
- Clothing factories.
- Large, prestigious companies.
- Department stores, specialty shops, tailoring shops.
- Fabric mills.

PROFESSIONAL DANCING FOR MEN?
(Over 5,000 men are professional dancers)

WHY DO MEN CHOOSE A DANCE CAREER?

- Dancing has always been a career for men and women throughout the ages.
- From ancient times to modern times it is an important way people express ideas and feelings through rhythm, sight, and sound.
- Modern changes in life styles and taste have created a demand for more male dancers.
- Men receive equal pay.
- The dancers have flexible hours so it is possible to be employed in other jobs as well as dancing.
- Dancing gives men an opportunity to express themselves in a creative, graceful, and powerful way.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A MALE DANCER?

- Study music, literature, and history.
- Create dancing routines.
- Practice dancing rigorously.
- Teach dancing.
- Perform with community dance groups.
- Develop gymnastic routines.

WHAT ARE THE BASIC SKILLS NEEDED FOR DANCING?

- Good to excellent physical condition.
- Agility, grace, and a feeling for music.
- Self-discipline and patience.
- Good feet and normal arches.
- Get along well with people (work in teams)
- Creative ability to express oneself through dance.

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Frequent night work.
- Very irregular long hours.
- Primarily inside, but occasionally in an outside arena.
- Stressful and unpredictable.

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN A MALE DANCER DO?

- Teach dancing in private studios, public schools, colleges, and community centers.
- Become dance directors.
- Work with stage crews.
- Recreational aide.

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- High schools and colleges.
- Television
- Ballet companies
- Community centers
- Recreation and amusement centers

YOU CAN BE A PRINTER

WHY PRINTING FOR WOMEN?

- Employers are actively seeking women.
- Legal changes in employment for women provide job opportunities and equal pay.
- Many women are currently working in the printing industry.
- A variety of skills makes printing a wide open and interesting job for women.
- Apprenticeship programs provide excellent training with good wages.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A PRINTER?

- Design layouts and reproduce a variety of printing jobs
- Operate many kinds of presses
- Learn to use photo process equipment
- Deliver proof sheets for proofreaders
- Learn how to operate paper cutters and folding machines
- Learn how to use inks and paints in the color process
- Learn how to use color process reproduction processes

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES A PRINTER USE?

- School subjects such as math, visual communications and art provide background skills.
- Operates keyboard, casting or typesetting machines
- Typesets by mand
- Learns how to use a camera
- Learns to develop film and other photographic processes
- Uses hand and finger dexterity
- Follows directions in a step-by-step process
- Reads manuscript copy

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Work place tends to be noisy
- A variety of tasks - some may be monotonous
- May have to stand for long periods of time
- Physical effort varies with the type of work
- Sometimes under pressure to meet deadlines

WHAT ARE SOME OTHER JOBS A PRINTER CAN DO?

- Bookbinding and related work
- Compositors - hand, typesetting, stenotype and monotype
- Electrotyping and stenotyping
- Lithographic occupations
- Photoengravers
- Printing press operators and assistants
- Advertising salesperson
- Photographic studio
- Printing salesperson
- Repair printing equipment

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- Bookbinding and publishing firms
- Commercial printing plants
- Newspaper and magazine printing companies
- Federal, state and local governments
- Insurance ans advertising agencies
- Firms that do their own printing
- Self-employment - Photo and quick printing
- Banks

DO YOU WANT TO BE A WELDER

WHY SHOULD WOMEN BECOME WELDERS?
- Employers are actively seeking qualified women.
- Legal changes in employment for women provide job opportunities and equal pay.
- Job satisfaction
- Many women are welders in production lines.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A WELDER?
- Use gas and arc welding processes to weld metal parts together
- Make and repair products such as machine parts, plant equipment, motors, etc
- Braze, cut and grind metals

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES A WELDER USE?
- Works with hands
- Follows instructions and reads diagrams
- Uses hand tools
- Uses basic math skills

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?
- Works indoors and outdoors
- Works alone much of the time
- Lifts light-to-heavy materials
- Works near extreme heat
- Works in different settings - high elevations, small spaces, assembly lines,
- Wears proper protective clothing

WHAT ARE SOME OTHER JOBS A WELDER CAN DO?
- Jewelry making
- Welding machine operator
- Auto body repair person
- Inspector
- Sculpturing

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?
- Manufacturing Industries
- Welding and repair shops
- Oil production companies
- Bridge building contractors
- Ship building companies
- Road contractors
- Gas companies

YOU CAN BE AN ELECTRICIAN

(10,672 women are now employed as electricians.

WHY WOMEN AS ELECTRICIANS?

- Employers are actively seeking qualified women.
- Legal changes in employment for women provide job opportunities and equal pay.
- To be employed in an industry that requires technical knowledge.
- Provides an opportunity to evaluate and make decisions
- Consultant for design for home electrical systems
- Service and repair home electrical systems

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS AN ELECTRICIAN?

- Install electrical wiring, electrical fixtures, outlets, switches and control equipment
- Repair defective wiring and control equipment
- Work from blueprints and written specifications
- Make independent decisions and recommend improvements to existing conditions

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES AN ELECTRICIAN USE?

- Works well with hands and arms
- Uses soldering techniques
- Reads diagrams and instructions
- Uses hand and power tools
- Uses math skills

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Work independently most of the time
- Climbing, bending and crawling at time; on your feet most of the day
- Work outside and inside in cold and in heated enviroments

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN AN ELECTRICIAN DO?

- Work for utility companies such as Duquesne Light Company
- Work as a maintenance electrician in large buildings
- Work in factories of every kind
- Hardware salesperson
- Work on production lines
- Electrician contractor
- Electrical inspector
- Work for federal, county or local government

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- Electrical contractors
- Public utilities
- Federal, state and local governments
- Large buildings of which there are many in Pittsburgh
- Elevator contractors
- Airports
- Large realtors
- Shipbuilding industry
- Home remodeling companies

YOUCAN HAVE A JOB IN CIVIL TECHNOLOGY

(968 women are now employed as surveyors)

WHY CIVIL TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN?

- Employers are actively seeking qualified women.
- Legal changes in employment for women insure job opportunities and equal pay.
- A challenging and new occupation for women
- An interesting and satisfying job

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL TECHNOLOGY?

- Plan a building or project
- Draw to scale for buildings and projects
- Show dimensions, locate plumbing, electrical outlets and rooms
- Meet design and specifications and local building codes, zoning laws and fire regulations
- Survey location and pinpoint exact location of structure on the property
- Estimate costs

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES A PERSON IN CIVIL TECHNOLOGY USE?

- Works with hands
- Works with people
- Visualizes finished projects and drawings
- Uses basic measurements skills
- Reads drawings

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Works indoors and outdoors - often at construction sites
- Travels frequently
- Interacts with other people

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN A PERSON IN CIVIL TECHNOLOGY DO?

- Surveying
- Drafting
- Specification writing
- Cost estimating
- Building code inspecting
- Assessing
- Job inspecting
- City and community planning

WHERE ARE THE JOBS? EVERYWHERE - FOR EXAMPLE:

- Builders
- Architects
- Real estate firms
- Construction firms
- City and community planning
- Department of defense
- Department of housing and Urban Develpopment
- Title registration

YOU CAN BE A MACHINE OPERATOR

22,000 women are now employed as machine operators

WHY SHOULD WOMEN BE MACHINISTS?

- Employers are actively seeking qualified women.
- Legal changes in employment for women insure job opportunities and equal pay.
- Job satisfaction

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A MACHINIST?

- Set up and operate machine tools
- File and assemble parts to make or repair metal parts, tools and machines
- Study specifications to determine tools, materials and machines required
- Check work to meet specifications
- Use different types of machines such as lathes, milling machines, drill presses and grinders

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES A MACHINIST USE?

- Uses Math skills
- Uses hands with precision
- Uses tools and machines
- Reads blueprints, drawings and diagrams

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Work indoors
- Exposure to noise, vibrations, grease and oil
- Medium lifting
- Work alone much of the time
- Use safety equipment

WHAT ARE SOME OTHER JOBS A MACHINIST CAN DO?

- Metal pattern maker
- Instrument maker
- Industrial salesperson
- Assembly line worker
- Maintenance repairperson

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- Machine shops
- Steel mills
- Engineering firms
- Manufacturing plants
- Automotive industries
- Appliance industries

DO YOU WANT TO ENTER THE ENGINE REPAIR TRADE?

WHY SMALL GAS ENGINES REPAIR FOR WOMEN?

- Employers are actively seeking qualified women.
- Legal changes in employment for women provide job opportunities and equal pay.
- Enjoyment of fixing small gas engines, carburetors and gas power tools.
- Entry level skills leading to other occupations
- Job satisfaction and good pay

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A SMALL GAS ENGINE REPAIRPERSON?

- Repair small engines
- Use machine tools and measuring instruments
- Operate engines
- Troubleshoot to find malfunctions
- Disassemble engine and clean parts
- Repair, replace, or adjust parts

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Involves working alone much of the time
- Operate machinery and equipment
- Occupation often involves working with engines
- Medium lifting up to 50 pounds
- Ability to move hands easily and skillfully
- Involves reaching, handling and feeling
- Involves both sitting and standing
- Mostly inside work

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN A SMALL GAS ENGINE REPAIRPERSON DO?

- Motorcycle mechanic
- Diesel-mechanic apprentice
- Power-saw mechanic
- Small-engine mechanic
- Diesel mechanic
- Engine repairer, production (engine and turbine)
- Maring mechanic

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES A SMALL GAS ENGINE REPAIRPERSON USE

- School courses should include basic math
- Be able to use machine tools, hand tools and measuring instruments
- Be able to read service manuals, parts manuals and directions
- Know parts of engine and how they work together
- Use tools and guages

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- Lawnmowers and small engine repair shops
- Motorcycle repair shops
- Manufacturing plants
- Retail stores selling small engine power equipment
- Tool rental shops

YOU CAN BE A BRICKLAYER

(168 women are now employed as bricklayers.)

WHY BRICKLAYING FOR WOMEN?
- Employers are actively seeking qualified women.
- Legal changes in employment for women insure job opportunities and equal pay.
- Simple home projects
- Job satisfaction

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A BRICKLAYER?
- Lay building materials
- Construct or repair retaining walls, arches, partitions, sewers, fireplaces, other structures and kilns.
- Spread mortar and position building materials in mortar bed, remove excess mortar, finish mortar between building material with trowel.
- Lay out different jobs
- Replace mortar between brick or stone

WHAT SKILLS DOES A BRICKLAYER USE?
- Works with hands
- Uses tools
- Uses math skills
- Reads blueprints, drawings and instructions

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?
- Works mostly outdoors
- Lifts medium-to-heavy materials
- Employed seasonally
- Works in high elevations from a scaffold

WHAT ARE SOME OTHER JOBS A BRICKLAYER CAN DO?
- Building maintenance worker
- Salesperson for building supplies firms
- Home remodeler
- Cement worker
- Marble worker
- Stone cutter
- Laborer

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?
- Construction companies and factories
- Residential homes
- Steel mills
- Glass manufacturing companies
- Building supply companies
- Home remodeling companies
- Building maintenance companies
- Power companies

YOU CAN BE AN AUTO BODY REPAIRPERSON
(1,990 women are employed in this field.)

WHY AUTO BODY REPAIR FOR WOMEN?
- Employers are actively seeking qualified women
- Legal changes in employment for women provide job opportunities and equal pay
- Provides opportunity to satisfy personal interest and abilities
- Assures women stable employment
- Provides an opportunity to use individual talents
- Gives satisfaction for work well done

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS AN AUTO BODY REPAIRPERSON?
- Repair damaged vehicles by straightening bent frames, replace damaged parts, weld damaged areas, remove dents and replace upholstery.
- Restore original finish by spray painting, sanding and waxing.
- Repair interior damage to upholstery and other decor

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES AN AUTO BODY REPAIRPERSON USE?
- Good eye-hand coordination
- Read directions and assemble drawings
- Use basic arithmetic
- Be able to mix paint color
- Be patient with frustrating corrections

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?
- Work in a noisy and dusty environment
- Work independently
- Handle fairly heavy parts and equipment
- Work under close supervision
- Work where broken glass and jagged metal are frequent hazards.

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN AN AUTO BODY REPAIRPERSON DO?
- Repair trucks and buses
- Work in the sheet metal industry
- Work in specialty shops replacing vinyl roofs and interior seat covers.
- Repair and paint aircraft
- Maintain fleets of company cars or trucks

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?
- Aerospace industry
- Sheet metal industry
- Independent auto repair shops and auto sales agencies
- Parts salesperson
- Machine shops
- Federal, state and local governments that use fleets of cars and trucks.

YOU CAN BE A CARPENTER
(19,620 Women are employed as carpenters)

WHY CARPENTRY FOR WOMEN?
- Employers are actively seekind qualified women.
- Legal changes in employment for women provide job opportunities and equal pay.
- Job satisfaction and a saleable skill.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A CARPENTER?
- Build frames and repair houses and other structures
- Follow blueprints, drawings and directions
- Use hand and power tools
- Install windows, doors, walls and stairs

WHAY BASIC SKILLS DOES A CARPENTER USE?
- Ability to work with hands
- Ability to use tools
- Basic math skills
- Ability to read blueprints, drawings and instructions

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?
- Work indoors, outdoors and in high elevations
- May work only certain seasons
- Light-to-heavy lifting
- Involves beam work

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN A CARPENTER DO?

- Building maintenance
- Salesperson for building supply firms
- Hardware clerk
- Real estate salesperson
- Home remodelers

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?
- Construction companies and factories
- Residential homes
- Office buildings
- Union offices
- Lumber yards
- Self-employed buisiness
- Salesperson for building supply firms

YOU CAN BE A CABINET MAKER

(2,190 women are now employed in cabinetry)

WHY CABINETRY FOR WOMEN?

- Employers are actively seeking qualified women.
- Legal changes in employment for women insure job opportunities and equal pay.
- provides an opportunity to learn cabinetry skills in the use of machinery, selecting wood and wood finishes and assembling cabinets.
- Results in job satisfaction from the finished project.
- A well-paying skill.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A CABINET MAKER?

- Set up and operate a variety of woodworking machines.
- Build and repair wooden cabinets and high-grade furniture.
- Study blueprints.
- Match wood for color, grain and texture.
- Fit and glue parts together.
- Sand surfaces to prepare for finishing.

WHAT BASIC SKILLS DOES A CABINET MAKER USE?

- Ability to work with hands
- Ability to measure
- Ability to read blueprints
- Artistic ability in matching wood, grains and finishes
- Knowledge of woods
- Ability to use tools - hand and machine operated

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Mostly inside work in factory or building where cabinets are made and installed
- Use of hand tools and power machinery
- Safety conditions are a must with the use of power tools
- Manual lifting of woos
- Work with paints, stains and varnishes
- Use of man-made materials such as plastic, formica and other materials

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN A CABINET MAKER DO?

- Pattern maker (wood foundry)
- Supervisor - Cabinet shop
- Model maker (Wood)
- Loft worker
- Cabinet and trim installer
- Cabinet assembler
- Carpenter
- Painter

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- Cabinet shops
- Furniture factories
- Furniture repair shops
- Customized kitchens
- Furniture salesperson
- Remodeling
- Building maintenance
- Self-employed
- Mills and factories
- Large commercial buildings

YOU CAN BE A DRAFTSPERSON

(64,000 women are now employed in Drafting.)

WHY DRAFTING FOR WOMEN?

- Current trends in employment have opened more opportunities for women.
- State and local laws demand equality in hiring policies and salaries.
- Women are entering drafting in increasing numbers.
- Women like the technical fields because salaries are good.
- Drafting gives women a sense of independence and competence.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A DRAFTSPERSON?

- Draw plans and details for structures and manufactured goods.
- Prepare plans and details of foundations, building frames, floors and roof framing.
- Work according to engineering specifications along with technical manuals.
- Use advanced mathematics.
- Use drawing instruments.

WHAT BASIC SKILLS ARE REQUIRED FOR DRAFTING?

- Move hands easily and skillfully.
- Use drafting tools.
- D[illegible]

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Involves sitting
- Works with things/objects
- Requires light lifting on occasion
- Works primarily alone.
- Works indoors in a pleasant enviroment

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN A DRAFTSPERSON DO?

- Commercial artist
- Interior designer
- Display worker
- Floral designer
- Printer
- Layout person
- Duplicator
- Landscape designer

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- Engineering and architectural firms
- Construction companies
- Public utilities
- Federal, state and local government
- Urban planning

YOU CAN BE A PLUMBER

(299 women are currently employed as plumbers.)

WHY PLUMBING FOR WOMEN?

- Employers are actively seeking qualified women.
- Job satisfaction
- Understanding plumbing system within the home
- Make home repairs and additions in the home
- Opportunity to become self-employed

WHAT WOULD YOU DO AS A PLUMBER?

- Install and repair pipes, fittings and fixtures of heating, water and drainage systems
- Study building plans
- Cut openings in walls and floors
- Cut, thread and bend pipe
- Assemble and install pipe fittings, valves and pipes
- Check systems for leaks

WHAT ARE THE BASIC SKILLS FOR THE JOB?

- Use of hands
- Use of basic math skills
- Ability to follow instructions and read drawings
- Use of hand and power tools

WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS?

- Work inside and outside
- Work alone some of the time
- Lift light to heavy materials
- Work in various weather conditions
- Exposure to dust, grime and fumes

WHAT OTHER JOBS CAN A PLUMBER DO?

- Pipe fitter
- Steam fitter
- Air conditioning and heating systems
- Plumbing inspector
- Pipe cutter
- Pipe wrapping machine operator
- Pipe maintenance man and installer
- Pipe layer
- Water softener, service and installation
- Heating

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

- Plumbing supply houses
- Private contractors
- Building supply companies
- General specialized plumber
- Federal, state and local government
- Large corporations

OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Directions and Answers

1. Ask students to read each want ad and guess what they think the occupation is. Next, they should put a (M) if they think only males can do this job or a (F) if only females can do this job. If they think both males and females could do this job, they should put a (B).

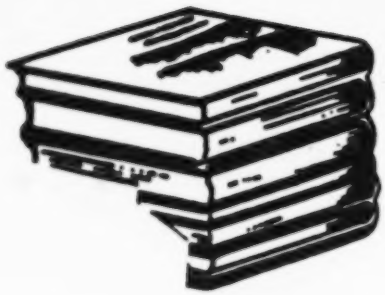
2. After this is completed, go through each ad and ask for a raise of hands if they thought it could be done only by males, females, then both. Ask why a student thought it was only for males or only for females. Then ask for ideas on what they thought the job was.

3. Use the following answers to show that even though you may have thought it was for just one gender or the other, all these jobs are done by both.

1. Librarian	-	85% female	(there are many male librarians)
2. Dancer	-	95% female	(most think this is for males)
3. Park Ranger	-	99% male	(why couldn't a woman do this?)
4. Architect	-	94% male	(many females are now in drafting classes)
5. Nurse	-	98% female	(but many men now in training to be nurses)

There are no jobs which are just for males or just for females.

FACTS ABOUT CHANGING ROLES



1. At least 6 out 10 females will work full-time outside the home for more than 30 years.

2. Most families need two incomes to survive. Both husband and wife work in 50% of all marriages with children.

3. 4 in 10 females will be heads of households as a result of divorce or death before the age of 50.

4. Inability to adapt to changing roles result in increased marital and family conflicts. Men seem to have more difficulty in expanding their roles beyond traditionally stereotyped limits than women do.

5. The "breadwinner" role frequently prevents men from fulfilling and enjoying their roles as fathers. Crossword puzzles give "father" as a clue for "breadwinner."

6. Males have few opportunities to learn parenting and homemaking skills.

7. Males are under more pressure to conform to male stereotypes than females to conform to the feminine stereotype.

8. By ninth grade 25% of boys and 3% of girls are considering careers in science or engineering.

9. Women make $.63 for every $1.00 that men make.

10. Only 7% of American families fit the "traditional" model of working father, stay-at-home mother, and one or more children.

11. The suicide rate for males is three times higher than for females.

12. 40% of all working women can be found in 7 occupations: nursing, elementary teaching, secretary, bookkeeping, domestic help, retail sales, waitressing.

13. In 1972, there were 18 female high school athletes for every 100 male athletes, in 1982, there were 36 females for every 100 males.

14. By 1990, 55% of all women aged 16 and over will be in the work force.

15. A research group estimated that from 1972 to 1978, the number of male secretaries rose 24%; telephone operators, 38%; and nurses, 94%. Experts expect the trend to continue.

16. A survey by Working Mother magazine found that 65% of the women worked nearly the full nine months of their pregnancies and an additional 14% worked eight months. Nearly 20% were back to work 6 weeks after the birth and another 45% returned in less than 3 months.

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